RITURTORS WANTED-FRIENDAM WANTED-FRIENDAM | DESIGNATION CONTROLLED | STURYDDE WANTED-MAIN NEW YORK HERALD WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1862.—TRIPLE SHEET.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Debate on the Confiscation Bill in the Senate.

THE EMANCIPATION RESOLUTION.

Interesting Debate on the Special Message of the President,

WASHINGTON, March 11, 1862. ALL QUIET ON THE POTOMAC.

CONFISCATION AND EMANCIPATION IN CONC grees to-day was engaged upon the n, in the House, was happy in an opportun eaking upon his favorite theme, and said some un ant things. The debate was quite spicy, and ode ote in favor of paying for the property interest in aven when they are emancipated by the consent of the

All is quiet on the line of the Potomac to-night

sident's resolution. The others from the borstates were not in their seats.

esible" will turn up there daily. THE TAX BILL.

, of Massachusetts, says that he has already sceived numerous letters from persons requesting him interest himself in getting them offices under the preall possible, make a motion, or move an amendment, to ac., by making it optional with the States to use the that this measure is hardly practicable, but he is using I learn that the proposed tax on manufactures, if agreed , will make Governor Sprague's firm pay a tax annual;

ow that the Eastern manufacturers, as usual, ear very light burthens, while our Western interests are

Mr. Blair, of Virginia, has received several letter rom interested parties in the matter of taxing rock oil. When the bill comes up for consideration he will, if pos-nible, propose to strike out that portion of the bill which srude state, and for the reason that this oil in a crude dion, or for fifty cents a barrel, said barrel containing rty gallons. The proposed fax would be two dollars on a per cout per gallon on this oil when refined.

proposed tax of one per cent on hemlock tanned sole esting him to do so. One tanner says that the proed tax of one per cent would cause a levy on ess. This hembook tanned sole leather business has greatly prostrated by the war.

e are always two sides to a question. Mr. Sheffield. de Island, gives some very good reasons why rock

Mr. Megrill, of Vermont, says that the Committee or Ways and Means will propose some amendments to the

el, or in some other way, meets with no little favor mong the non-church going members of Congress.

soners taken on Sunday at Sangster's station d to the First Maryland regiment. They were a shan coldiers, in homespun drab coats and Kentucky jean They were brought to the city this morning.

CAPTURE OF REBELS. Eleven prisoners captured in the vicinity of Burke's nation, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, yesterwere brought here to-day. They were roughly

NAVY DEPARTMENT ORDERS. The following orders have been issued from the Navy

Acting Master Albert Cook and Acting Assistant Pay-master Charles A. Downes to report to Commodore Panid-ing for duty J. Stevens, of Bangor, Me., appointed an Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to report to Com-Yesterday fifteen deserters arrived at General Hock-

er's headquarters, under a flag of truce, and surrendered

The following deaths of soldiers are reported:

DEATHS IN THE ARMY.

Hosa Smith, Co. A. Ferty-fourth New York Volunteers, Wm. C. Pease, Co. B. Flity-minth New York Volunteers, J. Johnson, Co. E. Thirty-third New York Volunteers, Corporal Isaac Williams, Company A, Rocket Battalea, Corporal Isaac Williams, Company I, Twenty-third New York Volunteers, Corporal Isaac Williams, Company I, Twenty-third-monstyleans Volunteers ensylvania Volunteers. Corporal James Schon, Company B. Tenth New York

Pe Forest Clark, Company B. Forty fourth New York

Private Durfee, Company B, Ninth New York Vols. Chester B, Crassby, Co. B, Fourteenth Pensylvania H. Decator, Company G. Twenty-fifth New York Vols.

Volunteers.
H. Becatur, Company G. Twenty-fifth New York Vols, James Tilliord, Co. I. Fifty-ninth New York Volunteers, James Correy, Company E. First Michigan.
Nathan P. Inn., servant to General Porier.
Henry Taylor, Co. G. Second Berdan's Sharpebeoters.
Wm. Skipnan, Company H. Harris Cavalry.
A. J. Permangton, Co. C. Fourth Shode Island Vols.
Wm. Todd, Co. —— Second District of Cotumbia Vols.
G. V. Hibbard, Company E. Elevanth Maine Volunteers.
R. W. Roberts, Oneda, New York, cavalry.
J. D. Carrol, Co. G. Fifty-saxth New York Volunteers,
J. Patterson, Company C. Fourth New York Volunteers,
J. Patterson, Company C. Fourth New York Volunteers,
John Blake, Company K. First Long Island regiment.
James Caurey, Co. C. Skyty-second New York Vols.
H. F. Walte, Company B. Fourth Vermont Volunteers.
Nelson Horkins, Co. E. Seventy-second Vew York Vols.
Harry O. Goe, Company B. Fourth Vermont Volunteers.
John Green, Co. B. Skyty-second Femsylvania Vole.

NAVAL AGADEMY CADIT.

NAVAL AGADEMY CADET.

Representative Conway, of Kanene, has filled the only appointment to which he was entitled in the Naval cademy by a selection from that State.

THE RENTUCKY PIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT. Samuel S. Casey took his sent to-day as a member of the House from the First district of Kentucky, to mil the vacancy caused by Burnett's secession.

The New Granadian Commission has concluded its bors. Among the awards made were one hundred and eighty thousand dollars to the heirs of the late Comruo. dore Daniels, of Baltimore, for a claim accrued in 1819 and 1820, and one of forty thousand dellars to Mrs. E. D.

THE NEW GRANADIAN COMMISSION.

Adams, a daughter of Commodore Daniels. APPOINTMENT ON GENERAL REYES' STAFF. T. Biglow Lawrence, of Boston, has been appointed slunteer aid, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, on

the staff of General Keyes. THE CORPS D'ARMER OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC The order for the division of the army of the Personnac

into five corps d'armer has not yet been made. THE AWARD FOR PREPARING THE DEMAND NOTES. The Secretary of the Treasury has awarded the contract for the ninety millions legal tender Treasury notes

equally to the American and the National Bank Note companies, of New York. NEW DEPUTY COLLECTOR OF ALEXANDRIA, VA. Colonel R. G. Nells, of New York, was to day appoint

ed Deputy Collector of the port of Alexandria, in V) DEATH OF MRS. GENERAL CASET.

The wife of Brigadier General Silas Casey died of apopersy in this city last evening. She was much beloved by all who knew her. The remains were embalmed and will be sent to Massachusetts for burial. STEAM TOWBOATS WANTED.

The Quartermaster General advertises for two hight draught steamers suited for towing boats at Ship Island. Me invites proposals.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

Mr. Sunna, (rop.) of Mass., presented petitions for

SUMMER, from the Committee on Foreign Re rations of the subject. He also asked, on behalf of the same committee, that they be discharged from the con-

THE CALIFORNIA MAIL SERVICE.

Mr. LATHAM, (opp.) of Cal., gave notice that he should miroduce a bill to repeal all acts prohibiting foreign ressels carrying the mails to Panama and Aspinwall.

NAVAL DIRARTERS. Mr. Wrison, (rep.) of Mass., offered a recolution that the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the late engagement with rebel steamers near For-

Mr. Halm, (rep.) of N. H., said he did not nake any objection; but, so far as he know or had reason o believe, since the commencement of the rebellion,

Mr. Grimms, (rep.) of lows, said, in regard to the dis-aster at the mouth of the Mississippi, the government had done all it could. The responsibility of this late dis-aster rests on the government for not long ago sending a for that purpose; but the superior military officer, who had command of all the forces, forbade the expedition, and the responsibility did not rest on the Naval Departs

Mr. Halk said that he did not mean to charge the Secretary of the Navy with anything. He meant simply to allude to the fact, which he thought very reprehensible, that the departments made no inquiry at all. When the Norfolk Navy Yard was abandoned no inquiry was made into that or anything cise. He moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on the Conduct of the War.

ACRETANCE OF FINANCIAL ALD FROM STATES.

Mr. WILSON, (rep.) of Mass., from the Military Committee, reported a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to accept the moneys appropriated by any State for the payment of the volunteers, and apply the same as directed by the State.

PURCHARKE OF COIN.

Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of Mass, from the Hillary Commiter, reported spin resolution authorizing the Secretary for the payment of the volunteers, and apply the sames as directed by the State.

On motion of Mr. Caranass or cox.

Mr. Caranas, C. Caranass or cox.

Here the morning hour expired, and the Youndscalend bill was taken up.

Mr. Passexus offered an ansendment to increase the amount of deposits, provided for in the Treasury Note bill at trenty-dive millions, to sity millions of dollars.

Mr. Caranas, C. Chon. J. Caranass or cox.

World such a sweeping proposition, so unjust and so cruel a measure is calculated to continue the work world such a measure proposed as this. It never about the world such a measure proposed as this. It never about the world such a measure proposed as this. It never about the world such a measure proposed as this. It never about the world such a measure proposed as this. It never about the world such a measure proposed as this. It never about the world such a measure proposed as this. It never about the world such a measure proposed as this in the world world such a measure proposed as this is the same thing. An admitted to a Legislative assembly in a dvillage of the mineral proposed to the same thing. An admitted to a Legislative assembly in a dvillage the same thing of the s

it is fitting they both should be consigned to the same grave. May Heaven speed their demised Mr. Carlile here quoted from the President's imaginal address and from his message, from the proclamations of Generals Sterman, Halleck, Buell and Burnside, and from resolutions passed by Congress, to show that it was never intended to make this war a war against slavery. The leaders of the rebellion should be hung, but the great masses should be granted a pardon. He thought that it a preclamation of atmesty was made, we could have a peace in ninety days. Mr. Carlile continued as follows:—intimations have been made against my own loyalty by those who think, in order to be a loyal man, one must be an abolitionst. He had perilled all in defence of the constitution of his country. He had stood in the capital of his own State, amid the leers and threats of a mob and assassins who nought has life. On the 13th of April, 1861, a mob of not less than a hundred men or devils, came to his lodgings with a roje to hang him. He stood nere to-day, in the capital of the constitution from all attacks, from any quarter that they may come, and he was prepared to sacrifice life therif in its defence. He stood on the platform of the President in his inaugural address, and in the language of a former Senator would say, "Let us cling to the Constitution as the mariner clings to the last plant at night when the tempest closes around him."

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the last plant at night when the tempest closes a round him."

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the bill for the purchase of coin, &c.

Mr. Fessenden's amendment in regard to the amount of depends a meandment in regard to the amount of depends a meandment in regard to the amount of depends were then resumed the consideration of the last plant at high when the tempest closes a round him."

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Mr. Fessenden's amendment in regard to the amount of dependence on the Legislat

of the Union, for the establishment of national foundries of the Union, for the establishment of national foundries at Chicago, Ill., and at Pittaburg, Pn., and at Poughteep, sie, N. Y., for the fabrication of cannon and projectiles for the government. It proposes the appropriation of a half a million of deliace for each foundry. It also provides for the establishment of a Armory and argumint Columbus, Onto, appropriating pair, a. million of delians therefor. It also projects for the establishment of a depot for sattpears, sower factory-said respection at

establishment of naval depots and navy yards on the lakes. Referred to the select Committee on Lake De-

Mr. Walfon, (rep.) of Vt., reported, from the Gom-mittee on Printing, a resolution, which was adopted, that there be printed for the use of the House 50,000 copies of Washington's Farewell Address, General Andrew Jeck-son's Nullification Proclamation, and the Declaration of

American Independence.

1EGISLATIVE, KIRCUTIVE AND JUDICIAL AFTEOPRIATIONS.
The House concurred in the support of the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing amendments to the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation-bill.

MR. STEVENS, (rep.) of Pa., reported back from the Committee on Ways and Means the bill to establish a branch mint at Denver city. Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

CHE RESOLUTION CO-OPERATING WITH THE PRESIDENT'S SUMMAL MESSAGE.

Mr. Sirvens, (rep.) of Pa., and Mr. Lovenor, (rep.) of Ill., objected.
Mr. Sirvens said that if consent were given to the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. Crittenden) the House would have to give similar consent to others.
The House refused to postpone the resolution until Thursday by one majority.

the resolution until Monday next.

The resolution being now span to debate, Mr. Blair, (rep.) of Pa., offred the following proviso.—

That nothing herein shall be construed to imply that Congress will consent to any partition of the territory now held by the United States, but that, sh the contrary, it is again affirmed, as the unaiterable resolution of this flowse, to prosecute the war until the constitution is restored to its ancient supremery over every State rightfully a part of the Union.

Mr. PENDLEYON, (opp.) of Ohio, suggested an amendment, which was read for information. This amendment was as follows:—

And that Congress, in order to redeem this pledge at the present session, ought to pass a bill for the levying and collection of a tax, within the current year, for the payment of the pecuniary aid so tendered to the States.

Mr. Wickleyrs, (Union) of Ky., opposed the pending resolution, as unwise and unconstitutional. He remarked, if, as the gentleman from Pennsylvanis (Stevens) yesterday said, this resolution meant nothing at all, he (Wickliffe) thought Congress ought not to trouble themselves about it. No doubt the mever of the resolution could tell what was meant by it. He (Wickliffe) desired light on this subject. To-day his colleague (Crittenden) asked leave to make a single statement. This was refused. Yesterday, when the resolution was introduced, the mover sprung the previous question, thus seeking to cut off debate, the gentleman declaring at the time he was under a pledge to call the question. With ail respect to the House he did not believe thirty men here would vote for a tax to purchase negroes. If it were left to him to say whether the slaves he might two should be omancipated by being paid for out of the treasury of the United States, he would reply no. He would prefer they should escape by the underground railroad rather than the people should be taxed to pay him for whatever losses he might thus sustain. He denied the constitutional power first to interfere, and then to appropriate mon

effect we must make the forms of it more specific. The resolution says only that the United States ought to give pecuniary aid in the abolishment of slavery. It has ever been my belief that this is a measure of which the responsibility and the burden rest on the people of the State in which slavery exists. State action on it has always been beneficent; federal action has always been exasperating, peruicious, and, I think, unconstitutional. I do not prejudge any practical measures that may hereafter come before us, if any such can be devised; but now I will not, on behalf of my constituents, declare that the federal government ought to increase our burdens for the purpose. I regret that I cannot vote for the resolution. Mr. Cussenato, (Union) of Md., said he had no doubt that the President, in making the recommendation, was actuated by high and henest principles; but the proposition ought to be a free offer from other than the republican side. Then let those from the border slave States give the answer. It was not proper that he should vote upon this subject, because he and his constituents have a personal interest in it.

Mr. Outs. (rep.) of N. Y., in reply to Mr. Wickliffe, denied that either the people or this House have any object in the prosecution of this war different from the declaration of this body in August last—namely, the maintenance of the constitution and Union. True, there was difference of opinion as to what means should be employed. The persistent eforts of the Southern men to imbute the Southern mind with the belief that the party in power would by force and violence emancipate the slaves, adds strength to the rebeils. If this could be dissipated the enemy would fall like phosphor before the sun. He spoke in favor of the resultion, which he was serry to see had unnecessarily produced too much excitement in this House. The people of the free States being willing to be taxed for the consumation of the plan, certainly evinced kind feelings and not healtify.

Mr. Currexusen, (Union) of Ky.—I had h

The SMITCHAY, LEMMANTE AND ATBURLARY SOFTMATIONS.

Mr. PENENSKENN, (rep.) of Me., from the Committee of Conference on the Legislative and Judicial Appropriation bit! Finance a report.

Mr. Heise, (rep.) of N. H., asked if there was any legislation in the report which is not included in the disability of the continuous of the service of the continuous of the service of the Constitution of the plan, certainly evinced kind feelings unmainted to the disability of the continuous of the plan, certainly evinced kind feelings unmainted the plan.

Mr. Charrishus (final plan) of Keyll had he population to the mean plan feelings unmainted the plan of the disability of the case of subject to mainted the was not under the constitution of the War, in the absence of Mr. Johns, moved that the Charrish the Constitution to the Conduct of the War, in the absence of Mr. Johnson.

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The Charrishus (final plan) of the Charles (final plan) of the constitution of the United States, brooking of the plan of the Mr. War, wh entertained such a hope it must be too feeble to urge her on to any desperation in the contest. The way to conciliate Kentucky is not by preceing these questions upon her. The way to conciliate her so let her alone. That is the way to show your cantidence in her, that she will always, and under all greumstances, do her duty. But when you demand of her a revolution in har demestic pelay I am supreheases it may not have the good effect you anticipant to not applied to not applied to the contract of the cont

ber constitutional rights as an assurance of her devotion to the constitution? The cardinal principle unon which four whole system of government is founded is that matters of local and denestic character shall be under the exclusive control of the State government, and national and external matters under the control of the general government. If you begin now to trench upon that paternal and partiarchal jurisdiction which belongs exchanively to the States, by taking one domestic subject from under its control, what will be the result in the future? I don't know how the proposition will be received by my constituents. It is suddently brought before them, and it relates to a subject about which they are every sensitive. Ifear they will think that they ough to be let alone on this subject. They will say:—"Is this the way the other States of the Union treat un, the moment we come within their grasp, the moment we join hands with them and take up the sword is deceme of the contitution? They desire that we shall modify our institutions in accordance with their wishes." This is not a very welcome policy to those who, under the sanction of the constitution, have adopted this system—a sanction as carefules that which establishes the rights of property.

Mr. Lovasov, (rep.) of Ill.—Would it be unconstitutional for Kentucky to amancipate her slaves en condition of remuneration by the federal government?

Mr. Carrimens—I am set pespared to say that it would be unconstitutional for kentucky to amancipate her slaves en condition of remuneration by the federal government?

Mr. Carrimens—I am set pespared to say that it would be unconstitutional for kentucky to amancipate her slaves en condition of remuneration by the federal government?

Mr. Carramous.—4 am not prepared to say that it would be unconstitutional for her to do so; but I must say that I would be very thankful to anybody who would pay my constituents if they should be required to emancipate their slaves, or if they should do it willingly. I take no exception to the offer made. But, as to the-constitutional power to carry that grommies into execution, by appropriating money by not of Congress to pay for the liberation of the slaves, on that question I don't desire to give any opinion; but I look upon an invitation-of this kind as a demand; and as we have not yet heard our constituents on the subject, we are apprehensive of entering upon the agitation of a subject we and our people are most anxious to avoid. We have given you assurances mough.—all that ought to be asked. There is not a State in the Union that has given more; and I think I may say, in no boastful spirit, that no other State has given as atrong assurances of fideity to the government and the constitution. Kontucky has taken her position, and intends to maintain it. She maintains it upon in the Union that has given more; and I think! I may say, in no boastful spirit, that no other State has given as atrong assurances of sidelity to the government and the constitution. Kontucky has taken her position, and intends to maintain it. She maintains it upon principles higher than any consideration of property; she has taken it at the sacrifice of all her interests, and at the sacrifice of property, too; for all her trade and business relations were with the South. The proposition would introduce agitation at a time when it could preduce no good, but evil. What (he saked) are we fighting for? Was it not to uphold the government? Yet gentlemen have run on, in their logic doing the greatest possible harm by advocating the performance of every enormity in order to weaken the enemy. They should not sink from their high position. They were called upon to violate the laws of God and man in order to put down the rebellion. Takey should behave dutifully towards their country, and enforce the obligations due to the constitution. In this they would do their whole duty. He believed the President meant right, but he could not consent to the policy proposed. They have upon their hands the suppression of the rebellion and kostility to the government, the reunion of two great sections in one harmonious whole, our beloved republic. The aim ought to be that, and that alone, leaving out altogether unhappy and perplexing controversy. Why should they induge in such petry strifes, when this great empire is trembling in their hands?

Mr. Fissur, (opp.) of Del., remarked that he did not stand here in the same delicate position as his friend from the castern shore (Crisfield). Though by descent left a slaveholder, he did not stand here in that capacity. He was relieved from it by a good and plous mother's deed of emancipation, and the laws of Delaware. He regarded the policy now presented as a counter scheme to that of general emancipation, offered in good faith on the part of the North, and showing the treatment of the consti

increase higher than any consideration of propose by she taken it at the section of all the sections of al border States, and would seemingly give to them more aid and confort than he would extend to other States of the Union. No man who carefully reads the Message can fall to understand just what it was the President had in mind at the time he penned that Message. He intended to say to the republican party—"Gentlemen, I am not such a defender of the interests of slavery as you would nake the country believel am. I am willing, under certain circumstances, that the institution of slavery should be weakened, and especially in the border States and it will, as far as my official influence stends, endeavor to aminate the border States with the States of the North." To the border states men he says:—"Gentlemen, I give you warning in the of the slave interest in your States," Now let us see whether this is not the case. The President, in his Message, said:—"The Union must be employed to that end. I speak not this hastily, but deliberately War, has been made, and continues to be indispensable to that end. I speak not this hastily, but deliberately War, has been made, and continues to be indispensable to that end. It is impossible to foresee all the incidents that may attend and all the ruin which may follow the prosecution of the war for the preservation of the Enion. Such measures as may seem indispensable, or which may promise most efficiency is ending the struggle, must and will come." I say that, in view of the piani language of the Message, no certain canerqueness, which may tend the President has direct reference to the employment of messages, not only in the light of a compensation for independent of the direct weakening, or even to the total subversion, of the direct weakening, or even to the total subversion, of the direct was considered to the confidence of the war will be more vigorously prosecuted in the Guil states. The President, therefore, as the subversion in the border States. I therefore regard this Message to only in the light of a compensation for disapposited hopes, but as an awful note of warning and

Mr. Wansworm, (Union) of Ky.—I give to the asser

tion and the Union, and that they had a right to expect that all the time, and every minute of time, such measures would be adopted for the suppression of the rebellion as were consistent with the laws of war to crush treason at the earliest possible moment. In this respect the House and the nation have been disappointed in their reasonable expectations. I say further, that the nation has felt a great lack of confidence, not only in the President himself, but in the military leaders placed in high position by him. I know, further, that the people of the North, at least, desired this government, as it was, to be sustained, no matter who might fall in the track of the charlot wheels of war, no matter what interests might perial, no matter what lives might be sacrificed, that the war should be presecuted with the greatest vigor, and used per present the stablished in the greatest vigor, and used per present the stablished in the

fail in the track of the chariot wheels of war, no matter what interests might periah, no matter what lives might be sacrificed, that the war should be prosecuted with the greatest vigor, and peace permanently established in the shortest period of time. I cannot holp feeling, and trust, therefore, to be pardoued for giving expression to the feeling, that there are men on this foor who are willing to endanger the Union and the national life, but are unwilling to endanger slavery; and I mean, in what I say, to rebuke the manifestation of that feeling which has been shown more than once upon this foor.

Mr. Rescor L. Conkillo, (rep.) of N. Y., as the mover of the resolution, felt a strong interest in having a vote upon it, either now or at any early time, when it can be reached. If the House adjourn now this resolution would be overridden by the special order to-morrow.

Mr. Richaenson, (opp.) of III., said, notwithstanding the Tax bill will be the special order, the subject now pending may be discussed, several gentlemen desiring to speak.

The Seraker suggested to Mr. Richardson that, under the revised rules, debate in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union must be confined to the subject under consideration.

A conversation took place between various gentlemen, who endeavored, but unsuccessfully, to fix a day certain, when the question should be taken on the resolution.

Mr. Rescon L. Consulvo moved the provious question, which was seconded.

The Straiker decided, the point having been raised, that the amendments of Mr. Biair (of Pennsylvania), and Mr. Pendleton, rend at an early period of the day, were not before the House.

The question, however, was submitted to the House, which sustained this decision—43 against 78.

Mr. Wickinffer moved to table the resolution. Disagreed to—14 against 81.

The resolution then passed, 85 against 31, as follows:—Yeas—Measrs, Aldrich, Arnoid, Asbley, Rabbitt, Baker, Brown of Va., Builation, Campbell, Chamberlain, Clements, Colfax, Frederic A. Cenking, Rosco L. Conki

Adjourned at half-past six o'clock.

News from Hayti. The brig Isabel Beurmann, Captain James, arrived at this port yesterday from Port au Frince, reports that a severe shock of an earthquake was felt at that place on the 19th February, at four o'clock A. M.

AN INTERBUTING FRACAS AT THE BOND STREET HOUSE .- The dining saloon of the Bond Street House was the scene of an interesting row on Sunday evening, between James B. Taylor, one of the proprietors of the Times, and Mr. Mills-Taylor, one of the proprietors of the Times, and Mr. Millspaugh, a bearder. In the course of the melee Taylor was struck on the head with a gobiet, and was otherwise roughly handled. Mr. Millspaugh pursued his antagonist out of the hotel, and it was not until the latter succeeded in berrowing a pistol from a friend in a neighboring agair store that he deemed himself safe. The Fifteenth precinct police took Mr. Millspaugh to the station house, and in the morning the case was brought up before Juntice Kelly at the Jefferson Market Police Court. An investigation was gone into, which linally resulted in the discharge of the defendant on his promising not to repeat the assault.

INTERESTING MARRIAGE CEREMONY.

Nuptials of Lieutenant Arago, of the French Navy, and the Countess de Montholon, Daughter of the French Consul General Imposing Ceremonies at St. Stephen's (R. C.) Church, ae.,

There was a most interesting marriage ceremony at eleven o'clock yesterday morning. The parties were Lieutenant Charles Gabriel Roger Arago, of the French-Navy, nephew of the celebrated astronomer, and Mile, and accomplished daughter of the Marquis de Monthelen French Consul General at this port. The nuptial cere monies took place at St. Stephen's Roman Catholic

at Philadelphia, Monsieur De Beaumont, Secretary of the French Legation: M. del Prado, Secretary of the Spanish Legation; the Duke de Lisignano, Consul General of Italy; Mr. Archibald, the British Consul; Mr. Stoughton, Spanish Consul; Lieut. Le Fort and all the officers of the French frigate Catinat, Chevalier Louis Borg, Colonel Van Buren

The altar was beautifully decorated by the ladies of the congregation with a profusion of natural flowers, bouquets and evergreens, which had a most picturesque and refreshing effect. In fact, the entire edifice, with its crosses of the nobility, which decorated the breasts of the ladies.

rendered necessary by the French law, was per-formed by the Chevalier Louis Borg at the resi-dence of the Marquis de Monthelon, No. 34 West Tenth street. An hour thereafter the bridal party drove up to carriages, and entered the edifice, the bride and bridegroom, together with the Marquis and Marchico Montholon, occupying the pew directly in front of the

ahortly appeared robed in the most costly vestments, and solemnized High Mass with all the pomp and gran deur of the Catholic service, while the organ pealed forth in strains of the grandest sacred music, and the choir, consisting of several distinguished artists, sang one of the finest masses of the Catholic compesers. Mr.

After mass Dr. Cummings delivered a brief and im-pressive address, and explained that, though marriages are forbidden during the holy season of Lent, a special dispensation was granted, for sufficient reasons, in this case by the ecclesiastical authorities. The reverend gen-tleman then proceeded to join the happy couple in the innies of the Catholic Church. The service was simple and short. The witnesses to the ceremony were Madamo General Gratiot, Mile. Julie Countess de Montholon, siaer of the bride; Chevalier Fabri, commander of Le Catinat, and M. Julius Souchard, Chevalier of the Legion of Honor and French Consul at Boston.

tion, in a splendid white satin dress, with flounces, &c. A beautiful wreath of flowers rested on her forchead, and secured a rich lace veil, which fell in ample folds about her shoulders. The bridgeroom appeared in the dress of a civilian, in a plain black suit, white gloves, &c. Our reporter, not being versed in the mysteriou arts of Jenkins, cannot attempt a more minute descrip

tion of the apparel.

At the conclusion of the marriage ceremony the bridal party repaired to the residence of the Marquis Charles de Montholon, where a most recherche breakfast was pa taken of by the intimate friends of the family.

Lieut. Arago was a member of Prince Napoteon's suite during the late visit of his Imperial Highness to this

INTERESTING FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

ger and Baggage Bill-Brooklyn Char-ter Amendments-Proposed Reduction of Fare on Our City Railroads-Our ALBANY, March 11, 1862.

committees of the House have had a busy time this afternoon. The Committee on Cities heard the con-cluding arguments on the charter amendments, also on the Passenger and Baggage bill, and then took up the amendments to the Brooklyn charter recently par the Senate.

The Railroad Committee had up the bill to reduce the fares on the New York city ruilroads. Councilman Orton spoke against it, and asked, on behalf of Mr. Darling, President of the Third Avenue read, for further postpone ment. The final hearing was put down for Thursday, and there will be no further delay. It is to be hoped; ab least, that the committee will do something towards cor ecting the intolerable nuisance on the Third avenue of packing the cars.

A bill assuming the State of New York's portion of the government tax on real estate has passed both houses, and the Ways and Means Committee of the Assembly have reported the bill, formally transferring the funds, or rather providing for this State's quota to be paid-over to the general government.

[For Proceedings of the Legislature see Fourth Page.]

WHAT THE LADIES OF ST. LOUIS TRINK OF THEIFA MILITARY COMMANDER.

The Union-loving ladies of St. Louis, who have been

watching the progress of the Union arms with the greatest patriotic interest, recently resolved to show their appreciation of great military skill and true love of coun try by presenting to General Halleck a sword worthy of his name and his renown. The order was given to Messrs. Tiffany & Co., of this city, and with the usual despatch and elegance of that celebrated house the sword was get up in a style not to be excelled anywhere in the

world, and in a wonderfully short space of time.

In this testimonial the ladies of St. Louis propess to evince their appreciation of the distinguished merits of the General in command of that department. The sword is a chef d'œuere in every particular. The blade is an English one, similar in shape and proportions to these prescribed for major generals. Its scabbard 13 of sterling silver, richly gilt. Its ornamentation is confined to the bands, which are conventional representations of the laurel leaf, in fine sculpture, the upper band having the added effect of a classic mask. The hilt is likewise of solid silver and gilt, with the exception of the grip, which is oxidized, thus lending a grateful variety to the affair. The head of the hilt is a piece of solid sculpture, the design being copied from the bust of America, as represented in Crawford's splendid statue for the dome of the federal Capitol. The grip is profusely decorated, the obverse face presenting a triumphal sur-rounding of martial insignia and weapons, within which is carved in forcible relief the profile of Mars from the Antique. The other face bears a figure of Victory, with elaurei crown in her uplifted hand, a diadem of stars above
her head and the conventional instruments of joyful music.
The guard is especially graceful in proportion, springing
delicately from either extremity of the grip, and sweding,
midway into a Groad medallion, upon which is sculptured
the wrathful Medusa. The introduction of this fine Antique is singularly appropriate in this instance. The
guard terminates at the back of the hilt in a solicity
sculptured head of a ram, the familiar ornament of the,
Grecian sacrificial altars. The shoil of the guard isquite broad, and overlaps the scabbard sufficiently to admit of a very perfect impression, in low relief, from the
celebrated intaglie in the grand ducal collection in Fiorence, Hercules subduing the Nemean lieu. The general
ornament of this unique mit is thus classical—a distinction which adds no little to the nevelty of the design,
while the artist loses no credit by preferring the grandold types of Antique expression to the stilled exuberance
of too many modern productions.

The cost of the sword is four hundred dollars. Itsdonors number seven hundred of the fairest and the
bravest of St. Louis' daughters. The simple inscription
by which they dedicate their gift is as follows:— Antique. The other face bears a figure of Victory, with e-

MAJOR GENERAL H. W. HALLECK,

March, 1882.

This testimonial will, no doubt, be highly appreciated by the worthy General for whom it is intended—one of the noblest soldiers of the grand army of the Union; for, when the fair daughters of a fair land rival each other in henoring the brave, then is the soldier honored indeed, and his good aword can never fall in the defence of justice and of right.